

## HIS TELLING BLOWS.

Allegheny's School Superintendent  
Strikes at Manual Training

## IN DEFENSE OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

An Original and Instructive Official Report,  
Published in Advance.

## HOW PUBLIC OPINION PLAYS THE HOG

The forthcoming annual report of Superintendent John Morrow, of the Allegheny public schools, to the Board of Control, of that city, will be of more than ordinary interest and importance, as its compiler "strike from the shoulder" at what he deems to be an evil of exaggeration regarding the manual training mania that is having its run among many patrons and friends of the public schools. From advanced proofs of the instructive and forcible report THE DISPATCH is privileged to publish extracts, and they are appended:

After an experience of years in all grades of public schools, the writer ought to be pardoned for believing that he knows something of the merits and demerits, and for having some fixed notions as to the wisdom of the proposed changes. The thoughtful people of the community are putting forth their best efforts to settle, if possible, in a satisfactory manner, the grave questions growing out of the widespread disturbances between capital and labor, and all eyes seem to be turned to the public schools for the solution of this vexed problem. Most of the discussions I have read and heard on the subject assume two things, first, that the public schools throughout the country are measurably responsible for the ill complained of, and secondly, that a system of manual training in these schools would prove a panacea for all the ills of the body politic.

WHO THE RIOTERS ARE.

As to the first of these assumptions, it should only be necessary to call attention to the fact that about 90 per cent of those who incite riots and defile the authority of the country were never inside of a public school. Many of these people are indeed strangers to our laws, institutions and language. The public schools, therefore, can in no sense be responsible for their conduct.

In discussing the second statement, let us clearly understand what evils are to be eliminated from the public schools by the introduction of manual training. It is charged, first of all, that the public schools are "over-educated," that these institutions are "elevating the common people above their station in life." It is alleged, too, that the boys and girls who graduate from the high schools consider themselves too good to work with their hands, that they regard labor as dishonorable and degrading—in short, that too much mental training is breeding idleness and discontent all over our fair land.

Through the courtesy of a member of the Industrial Commission of Pennsylvania, which met recently in Pittsburgh, I was present by invitation, to hear the discussions; and I regret that the plan for manual training in the public schools, made by both the Chairman and attorney of the commission on that occasion, was based largely on the assumption that the high schools lift the common people up out of their natural sphere, the sphere of manual labor, and create in them a desire to live with out labor, which brings discontent and general dissatisfaction with their condition in life.

## AN INTELLIGENT PROTEST.

My protest against this depreciation of the high schools was promptly met by the Chairman, with the statement that only one in a hundred thought as I did. It is not pleasant to have such large odds against one, but it is certainly more desirable to be right than to be wrong, and with the multitude and wrong, I know more about the schools of our own city than those of outside; and presuming that what is true of our schools is largely true of those in other places, I want to call attention to a few points that seem to have been overlooked by those who seek to establish manual training in the public schools for the purpose of correcting the pernicious effects of so-called "over-education." In the first place, less than 2 per cent of the pupils who enter our public schools ever finish the course, and less than 1 per cent of the entire school population ever graduate from the High School. Now, suppose all that have been said against the High School to be true; suppose all the graduates of the public schools and high schools together are educated in a mere drop in the bucket; I am as much in favor of manual training in the public schools as any one, but I don't want to see it introduced to introduce it under false pretenses. I plead that room shall not be made for it by replacing the valuable classes of vocational training in the community, the graduates of the High School.

I have watched with interest and pleasure the career of those who have gone through the ward schools and finished the course in our High School; and, after diligent study, I am not afraid of work. Not one of them is leading a dissolute or idle life, but all are engaged in some useful occupation. The very fact of their having struggled through the public schools, and up through the High School is sufficient evidence that they are not lazy.

It is freely but regrettably admitted, however, that there are a few of these young men and women everywhere who are leading trifling and useless lives; but they are not graduates of the High School by any means. Most of them were never able to get half way through the primary grades of the public schools. No, it is not.

NOT BECAUSE THEY ARE OVER-EDUCATED that they are snobs and hoodlums, not because they are educated out of their sphere or station in life, but because of their pernicious home training that they are too lazy and proud to work.

Hand labor in the public schools and high school would be a grand thing for all classes of children, but it would be most who are most disposed to object to it. It would inspire the boy or girl, however, with a love for work, which has been reared in dissipation, idleness, and sloth. It is a matter of very serious doubt, and this is the real question which confronts the projectors of manual training in the public schools.

Children who are taught industry, economy, morality and obedience to rightful authority at home will not need much manual training in school. The borders, however, who get little or no home training, are the people to whom the pseudo philanthropists and cheap orators of the community should devote their efforts. The graduates of the high school in the mean time will be able to take care of themselves.

It is said, by those who are in the know, that "public opinion" will, in the near future, demand the adoption of some system of industrial education for the public schools. What is public opinion? If I may venture a definition, I should say it is the sum of the opinions of a majority of the people in a given community. Let us then, if possible, see what public opinion in this subject is. For what position in the schools I have opportunities of hearing the criticisms upon them, a few of which I will here relate, and the following are a fair sample:

Mr. A., a representative merchant in our city, employs many cash girls, who have never been third-way through the public schools. Because these children do not know how to spell the names of the different foreign and domestic goods in his store, and because they cannot tell him readily, using one of his own problems, "how much is two times and a half twelve and a half?" he thinks it is something out of his own system of education. Mr. B., who is foremost in the mechanical system of machine shops, is of the opinion that the perfection of an education is the ability to represent on paper any piece of machinery that may be in the imagination; that is to say, a boy should be able to draw accurately, in perspective, all the parts of a complicated machine, just as he sees it in his own mind.

Mr. C., an iron manufacturer, believes that the greatest defect in the public schools is their neglect of the forces and elements in nature. He has had boys in his employ who were so grossly ignorant that they did not know the difference between a lump of iron and one of copper ore.

Mr. D. actually refuses to send his children to the public schools altogether, because the religion of his particular church is not taught, and so we may go on indefinitely, getting opinions, and we shall find, after all, that public opinion is little more than a heterogeneous conglomeration of individual notions.

## IN TWO SHORT WORDS.

Public opinion, viewed from a different standpoint, is selfish and unwise. Many of those who favor a scheme of industrial training in the schools do so under the belief that it will benefit them in their particular line of business. They seem to think of it solely in relation to the advantage to the public schools. They have the idea that sewing and cooking school will make better house servants of the girls, and that skill in the working of wood and iron will, in most branches of industry, enhance the money value of the boys.

However, this may be, there are those who are actuated by higher and better motives, in advocating this measure. It will be admitted

by every reasonable person that there are hundreds of young girls in our midst who go into stores as cash girls and into factories of all kinds to do light work. These unfortunate children get very little education of any kind before entering upon such occupations. They leave home early and come to school at a late hour in the evening, and are thus prevented from becoming familiar with their mothers' employment during the day. They learn the work of the store or shop, but go untrained in the art of making a happy home.

Time passes; they become women and wives, when the duties of the household for the first time, confront them. In this new relation they are as helpless as children. Everything is to be learned; they do not know how to make the simplest garment—cannot patch a coat, cannot bake a loaf of bread, or make a cup of coffee fit to drink. They know nothing of the economy of the thousand and one other things that conduce to prosperity through the journey of life. The establishment, therefore, of schools where these neglected girls might learn economy, and be instructed in sewing, cooking and other domestic arts; and where boys might receive a course in manual training, is already indicated, would greatly ameliorate the condition of humanity.

## DREADFULLY DELUSIVE.

Before concluding this topic, I must again briefly advert to the delusive and dangerous notion, that there is even a possibility of educating people out of their sphere or station in life. Men may discuss the condition of those whom they are pleased to call the "common people," but it is an almost unpardonable error to speak of them as if they were a social caste. From the very nature of our institutions we can have no such a thing as caste in this land of liberty. It does seem incredible, that in the nineteenth century, intelligent men can be found advocating the despotic customs which originated in conquest more than 4,000 years ago.

Who in this age of progress has the right to fix the condition in life, above which a man or woman may not rise? Who has the right to say that the boy who spends his early life in educating for the civil service, the disheartened scrawny about a tanyard shall not have an education because there is danger of raising him above a lowly employment? Who will say that the young man who chops cordwood and splits rails should be so stunted in his knowledge as to be fit only for that occupation? Must the boy who drives a mule in front of a canal boat be debarred of an education because the fossil philosophers of his time are afraid it will elevate him above his vocation?

No! A person's sphere is just what he makes it. Any restriction of this matter is contrary to common sense, and is altogether out of harmony with the civilization of the age.

It is the duty of the industrial training advocate its introduction into the public schools, not as a remedy for the imaginary mischiefs of the civil service, but as a means to the end, that the common people may be educated, and by quickening the creative, constructive and executive faculties of the children, will insure their success in any sphere which may await them in after life.

JOHN MORROW,  
Superintendent of Instruction.

## GERMANS can only secure all the news

of the Dispatch. A cable letter from Berlin appears every Sunday.

## Marriage Licenses Granted Yesterday.

Name.	Residence.
Conrad Wolf	Pittsburgh
Elizabeth Wolf	Pittsburgh
William K. Hapson	Youngstown, O.
Clara J. Hapson	Philadelphia, Pa.
Clara J. Hapson	Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph Hapson	Pittsburgh
Frank Hapson	Pittsburgh
Clara Hapson	Pittsburgh
Joseph Hapson	Pittsburgh
Appolonia Hapson	Pittsburgh
Robert Hapson	Pittsburgh
Fanny L. Moran	Pittsburgh

## MARRIED.

FRANCE—LOOMIS—Thursday evening, January 24, 1889, at St. Peter's Church, Pittsburgh, by the Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D., J. L. France, of Lexington, Ky., and EUGENIA Q. LOOMIS, of Pittsburgh.

## DIED.

ANDERSON—At the residence, 175 Arch street, Allegheny, Pa., Friday morning, January 25, 1889, at 10 o'clock, after a long illness, of J. R. and Maggie M. Anderson, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Will take 10:50 train West Penn Railroad, SATURDAY MORNING for Freeport. Funeral from depot at 12 M.

BRADLEY—On Thursday, January 24, 1889, at 4 o'clock A. M., JOHN, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Bradley, aged 3 years 11 months 2 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 1000 N. 10th street, on SATURDAY, January 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COOKE—On Thursday, January 24, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., CHRISTINA, beloved wife of Samuel F. Cooke, of Rock Island, Ill., in the 64th year of her age.

DICKINSON—At his late residence, No. 278 Locust street, Allegheny, on Thursday, January 24, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M., HENRY C. DICKINSON, aged 42 years.

Funeral services SATURDAY, January 26, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

DUNN—On Thursday, January 24, 1889, at 10:40 P. M., MARY DUNN, beloved wife of James Dunn, aged 41 years and 7 months.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, 4827 Hatfield street, on SATURDAY, January 26, at 3:30 A. M. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

MARTHA ANN, wife of John A. Easley, aged 36 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 1000 N. 10th street, on SUNDAY at 12:30 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

EVANS—On Friday evening, January 25, 1889, at 8:30 o'clock, at his late residence, 938 Oakland avenue, JOHN EVANS.

Notice of funeral hereafter. Please omit flowers.

FITCHER—On Friday, January 25, 1889, at 2 A. M., PHILLIP FITCHER, aged 79 years and 9 months.

Funeral to take place on MONDAY, January 26, at 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 81 Hamilton street, Troy Hill, Allegheny. Requiem mass at 10 o'clock at Holy Name of Jesus Church, Troy Hill. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave A. Pappert & Son's undertaking office, 22 North street, corner of Avery, Allegheny, at 7:30 A. M.

FINKELPEARL—On Friday, January 25, 1889, at 10:30 A. M., oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Finkelpearl, aged 27 years.

Funeral from his late residence, corner of Locust and 10th streets, Pittsburgh, on SUNDAY at 1 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GREEN—On Thursday morning, January 24, 1889, at 10:30 A. M., at her parents' residence, 165 Second avenue, CHARLOTTE, daughter of Walter and Emily Green, aged 10 years 11 months.

Funeral from the residence on SUNDAY, January 27, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LOUGHE—On Thursday, January 24, 1889, at 6 o'clock A. M., Mrs. WILLIAM LOUGHE, aged 65 years.

Funeral from her late residence, Sheridan station, P. C. & S. R. W. on SATURDAY, January 26, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MERCER—At 1:15 A. M., January 24, 1889, LOUISA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mercer, aged 14 years, 11 months and 2 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 54 South Twenty-fifth street, on SATURDAY, 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

O'DONNELL—On Friday, January 25, 1889, at 2 A. M., ROSE, wife of James P. O'Donnell, aged 23 years.

Funeral from the residence of her father-in-law, Forty-seventh street, below Hatfield street, on SUNDAY at 2:30 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SHUGART—Tuesday, January 22, 1889, at 5 A. M., CLYDE C. son of Conrad C. and Margaret S. Shugart, of Chicago, aged 3 years 3 months and 2 days.

JAMES ARCHIBALD & BRO., LIVERY AND SALE STABLES, 119 and 121 Third avenue, two doors below Smithfield st., next door to Central Hotel. Carriages for funerals, for opera, for parties, etc., at the lowest rates. All new carriages. Telephone communication. 100-020-773.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.

Assets, \$448,501.87.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.

JOHN B. JACKSON, Vice President.

Wm. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

Represented in Pittsburgh in 1881.

Assets, \$271,696.33.

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Losses adjusted and paid by WILLIAM L. JONES, 64 Fourth avenue.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## MORE SPACE WANTED

O. McClintock & Co.

Notwithstanding our use of three warehouses for storage in addition to our Fifth avenue house, we still need more space. Our new spring goods are crowding in on us so fast that we are compelled to clear out last season's stock, no matter how great the sacrifice.

We will continue to offer the great bargains in Furniture which have recently astonished our customers. But we propose in addition to close out a large quantity of

CARPETS

of various grades, at a reduction so great that they will be quickly and eagerly taken off our hands.

We give below a few samples of the EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS:

A line of Splendid Wiltons, with borders to match, at \$1 50

A line of best Moquettees at 90c

A line of Velvets at 85c

A line of Body Brussels at 75c

Lower grades of Carpets at corresponding reductions.

O. McClintock & Co.

33 FIFTH AVE.

ja22-773

## BARGAINS

men's shirts

We are closing out one lot of Men's Unlaundried, plain front Shirts, regular 70c

grade at 65c, or \$1 25 for two.

One lot of Unlaundried plain front Shirts, a regular 81 grade, at 75c each.

One small lot of Men's Star Unlaundried Shirts, in large and small sizes, the 81 75 grade at \$1 each.

Our Prize X Shirt, Unlaundried, at \$1 each, so well known as being the best shirt in the world at this price; we have a full line of sizes from 13 to 19 inch, in stock, with four lengths of sleeves in each neck size, with bands and cuffs. XX Prize same make of shirt, next grade better, \$1 25 each, \$6 75 for half dozen. New line of

men's night shirts

Now ready in Unlaundried and Unlaundried, 60c and 80c each.

Boys' and Youth's sizes Shirts, Unlaundried and Unlaundried, all sizes, ranging from 50c up to \$1 25.

Men's and Boys' Fancy Percale Shirts, neat and proper styles.

Men's Flannel Night Shirts a specialty.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

WINTER UNDERWEAR,

In low and medium grades; extra large sizes a specialty.

Open Saturday evenings till 9 o'clock.

HORNE & WARD,

41 FIFTH AVENUE.

ja25-D

## THE BEST

WE EVER DID.

The \$8 made-to-measure

Trousers. In all the millions

dollars' worth of Clothing sold

by us we never gave as much

for the money as we are doing

every day in the \$8 Trousers.

We don't know where we'd

go to buy such another lot of

excellent goods. It would be

an odd taste that wouldn't

get suited in over 200 styles

to select from.

The success attending this

remarkable sale has been so

great that we add another

great offering.

All the former qualities that

were \$8, \$9 and \$10 go down

to \$6 50.

All the \$6 50 and \$7 qualities

go down to \$5.

We expect to do the Trousers

trade of the town.

Wanamaker

& Brown,

Sixth street and Penn avenue.

ja26-D

## MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS

INS. CO., 417 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Assets January 1, 1889, \$223,000 00

Directors—Chas. W. Smith, President; John W. Chaffee, Vice President; Geo. J. Donnell, Geo. E. Painter, John Thompson, Wm. T. Adams, Secretary; Jas. Little, Assistant Secretary; August Ammon, General Agent.

ja26-773

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## THE S. C.

Corsets

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